GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5981
ANSWERED ON:04.05.2005
POPULATION GROWTH IN RURAL AREAS
Nikhil Kumar Shri

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that migration is the main contributor to the capital`s population as reported in the Stateman dated January 3, 2005;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether the birth rate in rural areas of the country has been increasing ; and

(d) if so, the details of plan formulated to control population in rural areas of the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

(a)&(b) As per the Annual Report on registration of births and deaths in Delhi - 2001 released by Government of N.C.T. of Delhi, 2.96 lakhs births were registered in Delhi as against 0.81 lakhs deaths. The natural increase in population was 2.15 lakhs. The total increase in population of Delhi was 4.90 lakhs during 2001. Thus, the remaining increase of 2.75 lakhs of the population was due to migration during 2001.

(c) No, Sir. The birth rate in rural areas as per Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India is as below:-

Year	Birth Rate
1998	28.0
1999	27.5
2000	27.6
2001	27.1
2002	26.6

(d) Various steps have been taken by the Government to effectively implement the Population stabilization programmes. These include:

i) adoption of National Population Policy (NPP);

ii) constitution of National Commission on Population;

iii) registration of the National Population Stabilization Fund;

iv) constitution of an Empowered Action Group(EAG) for focused attention on 8 demographically weaker States;

v) The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme was launched by the Government in 1997 for provision of reproductive, maternal, child health and contraceptive services to the people.

vi) The Government has recently launched the National Rural Health Mission to provide comprehensive integrated primary health services throughout the country with special emphasis on 18 States i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar, Jharkhand, Utaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir for provision of comprehensive integrated primary health care services.